(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have to spend lakhs of rupees to impart medical education to a student; and

(d) the measures Government are taking to ensure that services of these qualified persons would be available to the people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi admits students to undergraduate, postgraduate and post-doctoral courses in various disciplines. It is true that many students after successfully completing their MBBS, Postgraduate/super-specialty courses go abroad either for obtaining higher qualifications/training or for prestigious assignments. This may be due to high standard of medical education available at AIIMS and other premier Medical Institutions in India which is found acceptable in developed countries.

Doctors going abroad for better opportunities is not a new phenomenon, which is normally expected in centre of excellence, in any competing values framework.

No data is being maintained on the amount spent per student for imparting medical education.

Allocation of hospitals in rural areas

3283. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of India's 4.5 lakh-plus doctors and 80 per cent of the six lakh hospital beds are in the urban areas;

(b) if so, how Government propose to correct urban bias health expenditure and establish more hospitals and colleges in rural areas;

(c) whether many primary and community health centres in rural areas lack infrastructure, patient care amenities, diagnostic tools, medicines, staff accommodation, and so on; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to provide all such things in rural areas in the current five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Total number of government allopathic doctors in the country are 73557. There are 22273 numbers of doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in position in rural areas as on March 2006. As on 1.1.2007, total numbers of beds available in the rural government hospitsls are 132475 and 340308 beds are available in urban government hospitals including Community Health Centres.

(b) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), it is proposed to establish Sub-centres and Community Health Centres (CHCs) as per 2001 population norms.

(c) 75.3% of PHCs and 92.4% of CHCs are located in government buildings. As on March 2006, about 7.5% of the PHCs were without a doctor, about 38.9% were without a lab technician and about 17.7% were without a pharmacist. In the CHCs, overall about 54.5% of the sanctioned posts of the specialists were vacant. State-wise number of PHCs with labour room; operation theatre; four-six beds; with 24 hours delivery facility and those without electric supply; regular water supply' all weather motorable approach road; with telephone and computer is given in Statement-I and-ll respectively.

(d) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) envisages strengthening health care deliver in the rural areas by strengthening physical infrastructure, man power, medicine availability etc. at Sub-centres PHCs and CHCs. Sustainable quality care with accountability and people participation is proposed to be achieved through a management structure called Rogi Kalyan Samittees/Hospital Management Committees. To take care of continuous local needs, the Health Centres have been provided with United Grant. For taking health care to the door steps of the public especially in under served areas, Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) have also been provided under NRHM.

Statement-I

Facilities At Primary Health Centres (As on March, 2006)

State/UT	Number of Existing PHCs	Number of Primary Health Centres: With Labour Room		With Operation Theatre		With 4-6 Beds		With 24 Hrs. Delivery Facility	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1570	1570	(100%)	1361	(87%)	1570	(100)%	470	(30%)
Bihar	1641	208	(13%)	218	(13%)	792	(48%)	232	(14%)
Chhattisgarh	518	105	(20%)	50	(10%)	52	(10%)	519	(100%)
Goa	19	13	(68%)	7	(37%)	13	(68%)	13	(68%)
Gujarat	1072	721	(67%)	721	(67%)	1072	(100%)	50	(5%)
Haryana	408	290	(71%)	290	(71%)	290	(71%)	208	(51%)
Himachal Pradesh	439	NA	NA	160	(36%)	24	(5%)	NA	NA
Karnataka	1681	1681	(100%)	NA	NA	1681	(100%)	399	(24%)
Kerala	911	131	(14%)	108	(12%)	92	(10%)	65	(7%)
Madhya Pradesh	1192	230	(19%)	746	(63%)	315	(26%)	NA	NA
Maharashtra	1800	1220	(68%)	1338	(74%)	1649	(92%)	1780	(99%)
Manipur .	72	39	(54%)	0	(0%)	19	(26%)	39	(54%)
Meghalaya	101	101	(100%)	0	(0%)	101	(100%)	101	(100%)
Mizoram	57	57	(100%)	57	(100%)	10	(18%)	57	(100%)
Orissa	1279	822	(64%)	427	(33%)	132	(10%)	120	(9%)

1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	484	187	(39%)	159	(33%)	280	(58%)	81	(17%)
Rajasthan	1713	1430	(83%)	1430	(83%)	1713	(100%)	NA	NA
Sikkim	24	24	(100%)	24	(100%)	24	(100%)	24	(100%)
Tamil Nadu	1252	1252	(100%)	342	(27%)	385	(31%)	241	(19%)
Tripura	73	'42	(58%)	42	(58%)	37	(51%)	49	(67%)
Uttaranchal	222	47	(21%)	47	(21%)	222	(100%)	47	(21%)
Uttar Pradesh	3660	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1835	(50%)	NA	NA
West Bengal	922	410	(44%)	0	(0%)	841	(91%)	100	(11%)
A&N Islands	20	20	(100%)	20	(100%)	20	(100%)	20	(100%)
Chandigarh	0	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	—	0 (0%)
D&N Haveli	6	5	(83%)	3	(50%)	6	(100%)	6	(100%)
Daman & Diu	3	3	(100%)	2	(67%)	3	(100%)	2	(67%)
Delhi	8	7	(88%)	1	(13%)	7	(88%)	1	(13%)
Lakshadweep	4	4	(100%)	0	(0%)	4	(100%)	4	(100%)
Pondicherry	39	25	(64%)	14	(36%)	22	(56%)	19	(49%)

Notes:

Source of data is Quarterly Progress Reports on Rural Health Services received in Infrastructure Division from States/UTs. Information is not available from the remaining States/UTs.

Figures in brackets give the corresponding percentages.

Statement-ll

Facilities At Primary Health Centres (As on March, 2006)

State/UT	Number of Existing PHCs	Number of Primary Health Centres									
		Without Electric Supply		Without Regular Water Supply		Without AII-Weather Motorable Approach Road		With Telephone		With Computer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	1570	0	(0%),	0	(0%)	181	(12%)	1098	(70%)	1386	(88%)
Bihar	1641	539	(33%)	688	(42%)	303	(18%)	185	(11%)	20	(1%)
Chhattisgaih	518	225	(43%)	304	(59%)	310	(60%)	7	(%)	4	(%)
Goa	19	0	(0%)	19	(100%)	0	(0%)	19	(100%)	NA	NA
Gujarat	1072	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1072	(100%)	0	(0%)
Haryana	408	12	(13%)	49	(12%)	66	(16%)	259	(63%)	8	(2%)
Himachal Pradesh	439	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	(5%)	30	(7%)	0	(0%)
Karnataka	1681	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	1620	(96%)	0	(0%)
Kerala	909	16	(2%)	125	(14%)	48	(5%)	368	(40%)	0	(0%)
Maharashtra	1800	59	(3%)	231	(13%)	306	(17%)	1019	(57%)	184	(10%)
Meghalaya	101	7	(7%)	13	(13%)	NA	NA	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
Mizoram	57	NA	NA	57	(100%	13	(23%)	20	(35%)	0	(0%)
Orissa	1279	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	37	(3%)	62	(5%)	NA	NA

1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab	484	5	(1%)	24	(5%)	1	(0%)	161	(33%)	10	(2%)
Sikkim	24	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	22	(92%)	0	(0%)
Tamil Nadu	1252	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	424	(34%)	190	(15%)
Tripura	73	2	(3%)	18	(25%)	29	(40%)	24	(33%)	0	(0%)
Uttaranchal	222	31	(14%)	29	(13%)	56	(25%)	42	(19%)	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	3660	185	(5%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	160	(4%)	0	(0%)
West Bengal	922	207	(22%)	113	(12%)	838	(91%)	*0*	(0%)	0	(0%)
A&N Islands	20	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	20	(100%)	NA	NA
Chandigarh	0	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
D&N Haveli	6	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	4	(67%)	0	(0%)
Daman & Diu	3	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	3	(100%)	3	(100%)	2	(67%)
Delhi	8	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	3	(38%)	8	(100%)
Lakshadweep	4	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	4	(100%)	4	(100%)	NA	NA
Pondicherry	39	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	39	(100%)	0	(0%)

Notes:
Source of data is Quarterly Progress Reports on Rural Health Services received in Infrastructure Division from States/UTs. Information is not available from the remaining States/UTs.
Figures in brackets give the corresponding percentages.